

THE APPROPRIATIONS

Bills Carrying \$1,440,062,545 Passed by the Fifty-sixth Congress.

CHAIRMAN CANNON'S STATEMENT

Says Congress Has Reduced Appropriations \$133,150,091 Under Those Provided by Its Predecessors and Has Made an Annual Reduction in Taxation of \$41,000,000.

Washington, D. C.—The total of appropriations at the second session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, just ended, according to a statement prepared by Chairman Cannon, of the House Appropriation Committee, is \$769,911,683, and the grand total for the entire Congress, \$1,440,062,545, against \$1,581,212,637 by the Fifty-fifth Congress. Mr. Cannon's statement adds:

The increase over the appropriations made at the first session of this Congress is less than \$20,000,000, and this sum is more than accounted for by the increase of \$10,124,451 made on the increase of the postal service and by \$13,513,637 of the bill that provides for the maintenance of our naval establishment and for the construction, armor and armament of the new ships of the navy.

Slight increases are shown in the bills providing for the Agricultural Department, the army, the diplomatic and consular service, the government of the District of Columbia, fortification, the Indian service, and for legislative, executive and judicial expenses; but these increases are more than offset by the substantial reductions which are indicated in the Sundry Civil act, in deficiencies and for permanent appropriations. Included in the last named is the provision for our annual interest charge, which by legislation enacted by this Congress has been reduced in a sum that will amount annually to \$9,400,000. The increase on account of miscellaneous objects is occasioned by the appropriation of \$5,250,000 authorized by legislation at the first session of this Congress for the St. Louis Exposition.

The total appropriations made at the two sessions of the Fifty-sixth Congress are \$128,150,091 less than the appropriations made during the two preceding sessions of the preceding Congress. The new revenue law passed at this session will, it is estimated, reduce taxes for the coming fiscal year \$41,000,000, bringing our total estimated income for the coming fiscal year, including postal revenues, to \$675,633,042.

The large deficiencies provided for during the fiscal year 1899 by the first regular session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, amounting to \$349,772,389.96, were almost in their entirety to cover the expenses of the military and naval establishments during the fiscal years 1899 and 1900 incident to the war with Spain.

The most marked increase indicated in the appropriations for ordinary expenses of the Government made during the two years 1901 and 1902, at the two sessions of this Congress, over those of the two preceding years, 1899 and 1900, provided for by the Fifty-fifth Congress, is for the postal service. This is the one branch of the public service that cannot be restrained in its growth. It registers, with precision and exactness the welfare of the nation, and the agricultural, industrial and commercial condition of the country. That the growth of the postal service for the two years provided for by this Congress is nearly eight per cent. greater than the growth of the appropriations made therefor by the Fifty-fifth Congress is a source of congratulation.

CRIME TO GIVE FRIEND A DRINK

Topeka Penalizes Hospitality With Fine and Imprisonment.

Topeka, Kan.—An ordinance has been adopted by the City Council which, it is believed, will make it almost impossible for the "johns" to do business in this city. The ordinance makes it unlawful to treat a friend to a drink of liquor in a private house. A man is declared to be guilty of violating the ordinance if he is found in a place where liquor is sold. The ordinance does not require that an actual sale shall be proved. Heavy fines and imprisonment of thirty to 100 days in jail are the penalties for violations of the ordinance.

AN ATTACK ON THE KAISER

Epileptic at Bremen Gives No Explanation of His Act.

Bremen, Germany.—While Emperor William was driving from the Rathaus to the railway station a man threw a piece of iron into his carriage, but his Majesty drove on without stopping. It is stated that he was struck on the cheek and slightly injured.

The man who threw the missile was arrested. His name is Dietrich Weiland. He is an epileptic, and answers in a confused manner the questions put to him.

The Population of Alaska.

According to a bulletin issued by the Census Office, at Washington, the population of Alaska is 63,592. The total land surface of Alaska is 590,884 square miles, and the average number of persons to the 100 square miles is eleven.

Nicaraguan Judge Killed.

Judge Meza, of the Nicaraguan Supreme Court, was killed at Granada by Senor Lacayo, whose father has been well known in Nicaraguan affairs.

2,000,000 Acres of Land Sold.

The property of the Diston Lann Company, comprising 2,000,000 acres in five counties of Florida, which has been in litigation for some time, has been sold to C. W. Ward, of Washington, D. C. The price is said to have been \$70,000.

Massachusetts Judges in Robes.

For the first time in 126 years the judges in the Supreme Judicial Court, at Boston, the highest tribunal in Massachusetts, appeared in robes a few days ago.

In Prison For Life at Fourteen.

Travis Brown, fourteen years old, of Clinton County, was taken to the penitentiary at Frankfort, Ky., to serve a life sentence for murder. Brown, when thirteen years of age, shot from ambush and killed Celia Jones, aged twelve, who threatened to tell her father of an insult young Brown offered her.

Emperor Annals Boxer Decrees.

In an edict the Emperor of China annuls all decrees and reports rendered from June 20 to August 14, 1900, in order that no trace of them be preserved in history.

A CANNIBAL IN THE NAVY

Commander Tilley's Story of the Savage He Rescued in Samoa.

A Fugitive in the Tutuila Woods and in Fear of His Life—One of the Abarenda's Crew.

Washington, D. C.—Commander Tilley, the Naval Governor of Tutuila, reports to the Navy Department that, as an act of humanity, he had added a cannibal to the crew of the United States ship Abarenda. He gives an interesting narrative of how he came to give succor and shelter to the stranger.

"I have the honor," says Commander Tilley, "to report that I have on board the Abarenda for protection a Solomon Island native who was found in the woods of Tutuila, where he had been a fugitive for more than two years. The man is a savage, is very black, and does not speak any language which any person on board the Abarenda can understand.

"Through an interpreter at Apia I learned from him that he was brought from the Solomon Islands to work on a German plantation in Upolu a long time ago; that he was badly treated, and that he and two companions ran away and got over to Tutuila on a raft. There they were taken to the woods and remained for some time. The two companions are dead. The statement of the manager of the plantation is that these men ran away over twelve years ago, and that he does not want this man returned.

"The Samoan natives assert that this man has killed some of their people, but I hardly believe this, although he may have done so when he was hard pushed by them. At any rate, the Samoans were trying to kill him, and I took him on board ship to save his life. His people are cannibals, and he does not wish to return home for fear that after his long absence he has been forgotten and will be killed and eaten.

"He is very industrious and useful on board ship, doing skillfully all kinds of manual work. I have issued a ration to him, and recommend that he be allowed to remain on board some vessel of the navy until he can take care of himself. At present he is a perfect savage and unable to take care of himself on shore anywhere. He is about forty-five years of age, and is attested over all his face. He is perfectly tractable and good natured now, and is liked by the crew, who have given him his clothes."

KILLED FOR A SIX-CENT LUNCH.

Four Waiters Pounced on Penitent Man and Beat Him to Death.

New York City.—Because he could not pay six cents for a lunch he had eaten, four waiters pounced upon George Galt in a Bovey restaurant and beat him to death.

Galt was a laborer from Providence, R. I. He ate a plate of butter cakes and drank a cup of coffee. Then he told the cashier he had no money. Several waiters attacked him, according to a Bovey custom. One man hit him in the face, knocking him against a counter, which his head struck with great force. He fell unconscious and was dragged to the sidewalk, where a policeman found him. An ambulance was sent for, but when it arrived Galt was dead.

Four waiters employed in the restaurant, James Francis, William Dennis, Israel Spelman and William Allen, were arrested.

WOMAN PLAYED MAN FORTY YEARS

Worked as a Sailor, and Made Another Woman Her Wife.

London.—A remarkable story of male impersonation was revealed in a police court here in connection with an arrest for alleged money frauds. The prisoner, named Catherine Coombe, aged sixty-six, appeared in the dock in male attire. For forty years Catherine impersonated a man and worked as a sailor.

She says she was married at fifteen, taught school, and then thought there were better chances of advancement as a man. Eventually she married a lady's maid, with whom she lived for fourteen years.

NEW CURE FOR SHEEP DISEASE.

Dr. Jarre Announces His Discovery to the French Academy of Medicine.

Paris, France.—At a meeting of the Academy of Medicine Dr. Jarre announced the discovery of a remedy for the foot and mouth disease, which is so fatal to sheep. He says he has successfully cured the remedy in 1500 cases in two years.

It consists of a concentrated solution of chromic acid, chemically pure at thirty-three per cent. This is employed as a caustic to the sore. The cure is rapid and certain.

Dr. Jarre says that M. Depuy, Minister of Agriculture, has promised to give the remedy official tests.

Germany's New Bid For Trade.

The German Government has appointed commercial experts who will be attached to the German consulates at New York City, St. Petersburg, Calcutta, Constantinople, Buenos Ayres and other ports, and who will report on the best means of promoting commerce between Germany and the countries to which they are accredited.

Army Appropriation Bill Signed.

President McKinley has signed the Army Appropriation bill, which contains the provisions relating to the relations of the United States with Cuba and the government of the Philippines.

Rear-Admiral Schley Ordered Home.

After over one year's absence in command of the South Atlantic station, Rear-Admiral Schley is to be brought home within the next two months, and will be succeeded by Rear-Admiral Bartlett J. Cromwell, now in command of the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Horse and Cow in a Duel.

An old horse and a Jersey cow belonging to Josiah Marsh, of Providence, R. I., fought a duel to the death in the night.

Prominent People.

King Charles of Portugal weighs 300 pounds.

Premier Waldeck-Rousseau, of France, has recovered his health.

Earl Roberts is the first name in King Edward's new visitors' book.

Senator "Billy" Mason was a schoolmate of Senator W. A. Clark at Ben-tonport, Iowa.

The young Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha has passed his examination as military ensign.

Senators Tallaferra, of Florida; Lindsay, of Kentucky, and Harris, of Kansas, were born in Virginia.

GIGANTIC STEEL TRUST

The Capital of the New Corporation Will Be \$1,154,000,000.

CARNEGIE GETS \$25,000,000 CASH

An Official Statement Issued by J. P. Morgan & Co. Relative to the Plan of Consolidation—Syndicate States That It Gets No Profit Except Those Which Come From the Exchange of Holdings.

New York City.—A circular has been issued by J. P. Morgan & Co. to the stockholders of the Federal Steel Company, National Steel Company, National Tube Company, American Steel and Wire Company, American Tinplate Company, American Sheet Steel Company, and American Steel Steel Company, which, together with the Carnegie Company, are to be merged into the United States Steel Corporation. It is supplemented by an address of the Board of Directors of the various companies, urging acceptance of the terms offered on the score of decreased expenses and larger net earnings without advance in prices of manufactured product.

In order to carry out the provisions of the consolidation, the capitalization of the United States Steel Corporation will be \$1,154,000,000. Of this amount \$25,000,000 is seven per cent. cumulative preferred stock; an equal amount of common stock and \$304,000,000 of five per cent. bonds. The bonds are to be used only in acquiring the bonds and sixty per cent. of the stock of the Carnegie Company. An underwriting syndicate of \$200,000,000 has been formed to finance the plan.

J. P. Morgan & Co. will manage the syndicate, and will have the bonds and stock of the new corporation for those of the subordinate companies, and \$25,000,000 in cash. The syndicate is to retain all stocks not required for the acquisition of combining companies.

According to statements made by officials of the various companies entering the combination their aggregate net earnings for 1900 were sufficient to pay dividends on both common and preferred stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, besides allowances for sinking funds and maintenance. The capitalization of the company may be reduced if the entire capitalization of the subordinate companies is not acquired.

The circular settles beyond cavil or doubt that the Carnegie Company was not, as reported, to receive \$25,000,000 in cash, were accepted. It says in reference to common stock dividends:

"For the purpose of avoiding the necessity of interruption in the declaration and payment of dividends, when earned, upon the common stock, currently with the payment of dividends upon the preferred stock, there has been inserted in the charter of the United States Steel Corporation a proposition to the effect that whenever all quarterly dividends accrued upon the preferred stock for previous quarters shall have been paid, the Board of Directors may declare dividends on the common stock out of any remaining surplus or net profits."

In order that there may be no misunderstanding, either now or in the future, as to who is supreme in the trust, the following statement is made: "The undersigned (J. P. Morgan & Co.) are authorized to proceed with the proposed transaction whenever in their sole judgment a sufficient amount of the stocks of said companies, or any of them, shall have been deposited. They reserve the right, at any time, in their discretion, to wholly or partially suspend the payment of dividends on the common stock, and to withdraw their offer herein contained as to all the depositors."

And while the supremacy question is uppermost the circular says that all forms of bonds and stock certificates, "and the entire plan of organization and management of the United States Steel Corporation shall be determined by J. P. Morgan & Co."

The closing paragraph will gratify the heretofore unsatisfied curious interest of every general reader, because Mr. Morgan has not been given to publicly making personal explanations of any kind. It reads: "It is proper to state that J. P. Morgan & Co. are to receive no compensation for their services as syndicate managers beyond a share in any sum which ultimately may be realized by the syndicate."

CHOSEN ASSASSIN FROM AMERICA.

A man Who Killed Himself Instead of Italy's King Once Lived in Paterson, N. J.

London.—An anarchist named P. J. committed suicide in Rome a few days ago after making some astonishing revelations. Among other things he said that he had been selected by lot at Marseilles to kill King Victor Emmanuel. On arriving in Rome he was arrested and he killed himself by opening his veins.

The police have now discovered some confirmation of his story. They have searched P. J.'s lodgings and found letters from Bresci and other desperadoes, portraits of the King and Anarchist martyrs, including Bresci and Ravachol. Two letters bore a New York postmark. The police say P. J. was once arrested in Paterson, N. J., a suspicion of being concerned in a local murder.

Consul Dies at His Post.

Word was received at the State Department, in Washington, that Alexander Wood, of Pennsylvania, United States Consul at Kiel, Germany, died of paralysis. Mr. Wood was appointed Consul at Kiel in October, 1893.

House Passed Army Bill.

The House Representatives, at Washington, removed all possibility of an extra session by concurring in Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill. The vote stood 159 to 134. It was a strict party vote, with the exception that four Republicans voted with the Democrats. The bill was taken to the President.

Cervera Now a Vice-Admiral.

The Queen Regent of Spain has signed a decree appointing Rear-Admiral Cervera to be a Vice-Admiral.

\$11,588,966 Coined in February.

The monthly statement issued by the Director of the Mint, at Washington, shows that the total coinage executed in the United States mints in February, 1901, was \$11,588,966, as follows: Gold, \$2,290,000; silver, \$2,242,166; minor coins, \$116,500.

Our Ships Not Going to Cuba.

The Secretary of the Navy, at Washington, says that the North Atlantic squadron is not going to Cuba at present. It is going now for a cruise through the West India Islands, and will not touch Cuba before its return from this cruise.

SHOT HIS MUSIC TEACHER

Then the Love-Maddened Young Man Killed Himself.

She Had Rejected Him and He Waylaid Her Going Home—A Letter Drove Him to Desperation.

Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Because his pretty music teacher, Dorothy Treulib, had refused to marry him, James Campbell, a young man of this place, waylaid her near her home and after shooting her through the head committed suicide by firing another bullet into his brain. The girl was taken to the hospital. The bullet entered behind her ear and lodged beneath the left eye. Campbell was also taken to the hospital, but did not regain consciousness.

Miss Treulib is nineteen years old. She is the eldest daughter of Albert Treulib, a merchant of Mount Vernon, and was related by marriage to the young man who attempted her life. Miss Treulib was returning home about 8 o'clock p. m., when Campbell, who was hidden behind a tree with a revolver in his hand, sprang out and shot her. The girl's father said to a reporter: "My wife and myself were eating supper when we heard two shots in quick succession. I went to the door, and as I opened it I heard Dorothy crying for her mother. She was lying on the sidewalk in a pool of blood. Campbell was lying a few feet away. When I reached my daughter she said, 'Oh, papa, he has shot me and then killed himself.' With the assistance of neighbors I carried her into the house and then ran for a doctor. I never learned the night before that Campbell was in love with Dorothy. He visited my house for the last time on Sunday night. He appeared to be in good spirits and he and Dorothy sang and played together all evening. When my daughter visited her aunt, Campbell's sister, Campbell always brought her home. We looked upon him as a relative and thought that his attachment for Dorothy was merely family affection."

It was learned that although Miss Treulib did not regard him seriously Campbell was desperately in love with her. Miss Treulib is a blonde and a very attractive young woman. She has been giving Campbell violin lessons for some time. Campbell has been employed as an electrician at the plant of the Westchester Lighting Company, in Mount Vernon. He lived with his sister, Mrs. Anna Treulib, who is Miss Treulib's aunt, and whose house the young woman frequently visited. His sister said that he had frequently spoken of his love for Dorothy, but that she had discouraged him by telling him that Dorothy did not care for him except as a friend. She thinks that the Boston letter which Campbell in a rage left her, complaining of his having precipitated the tragedy, is one which was written to Miss Treulib a few days ago by an aunt in that city. In this letter the aunt asked Dorothy to send her her picture as there was a young man in Boston who would send a portrait of himself as soon as it was received. Mrs. Treulib believes that this letter drove Campbell to desperation. Campbell's relatives in Yonkers and his mother is dead.

Leading in Prayer.

It is because we believe in the priesthood of all believers that we are justified in the request which we often make to devout members of the church to "lead in prayer." It is a sacred office, and no one ought to respond to the call unless he realizes just what it means. The leader must somehow suddenly forget himself to enter into the moods of many and voice needs which are not his own. The joys and the griefs, the struggles and the attainments, the petitions and the thanksgivings of his fellows must be so really his that he can lead the hush of those solemn moments. It is a burden, and it is a privilege. There are men and women who are priests of mighty power in the worship of the churches. They can lead in prayer because they have learned the way of approach to the throne of God. They are not men who can lead who do not know the way; and no man can lead who does not know what the responsibility of leadership means. Let us make our souls ready for the high privilege of leading in prayer.

The Shoreless Sea of God's Love.

Better gifts than we can imagine are held in reserve for us. The blessings received with our refinement and consecration are greater than we can fully explore. The recesses of light, the reaches of divine beauty, the spreading avenues of virtue, the endless depths of truth, the shoreless sea of God's love? It will require an eternity to reach and realize the rising degrees of life and joy before the soul can reach the heights of true and highest service. On the contrary, stay our upward faith, which gives character a drift in the better directions, arrest our communions with the superior influences, engross us in the world, cast us into the darkness of selfishness, and human draws us away from God. Let us not know what the responsibility of leadership means. Let us make our souls ready for the high privilege of leading in prayer.

Faithful Unto Death.

On the deck of a foundering vessel stood a negro slave. The last man left on board, he was about to step into the life-boat. It was almost laden to the gunwales with the water's edge. Bearing a bundle, the boat's crew, who with difficulty kept her afloat in the roaring sea, refused to receive him. If he came, it must be unaccompanied and alone; on this they insisted. He must either leave that bundle to perish. Pressed to his bosom, he opened its folds, and there, warmly wrapped, lay two little children, whom their father had committed to his care. He kissed them and bade the sailors carry his affectionate farewell to his master, telling him how faithfully he had fulfilled his duty. Then lowering the children into the boat which pushed off, the dark man stood alone on the deck, to go down with the sinking ship, a noble example of bravery and the "love that seeketh not its own."—Selected.

This One Thing I Do.

Paul was a tent-maker, a philosopher, and an apostle. He was the one who spoke of "the things I do," but, "This one thing I do." Neither did he say, "I press to the mark for the prize of my three callings;" but, "The prize of high calling of God in Christ Jesus." He had called himself out one of these was the "high calling." The others were made a means to an end. And when he signed his name, he did not write, "Paul a tent-maker," or "Paul a philosopher," but "Paul an apostle." So should every Christian find in Christ our highest calling, and a business man after-wards.—United Presbyterian.

Millions For a Boy's Asylum.

Justice Palmer, at Denver, Col., has sustained the will of George W. Clayton, bequeathing more than \$2,000,000 to found an asylum for white boys between ten and fourteen years old.

Murderer Cheats the Gallows.

John Popovitch, one of the four Montenegrins sentenced to death for the murder and attempted robbery of Paymaster Hosler, of Mount Pleasant, Penn., hanged himself in his cell. He used the chain that holds up his bunk, and was dead when discovered by the jailer.

Thirty Vessels Overdue.

Marine underwriters in Boston have compiled a list of overdue vessels, all of which sailed before the recent northwesterly gales. The list comprises about thirty vessels of all descriptions.

Small Death Rate at Havana, Cuba.

According to the report on vital statistics sent to the War Department at Washington by Major Gorgas, chief sanitary officer of Havana, Cuba, the deaths there during January numbered 476, the least reported for the first month of any year on record. The death rate was 27.5. Deaths from yellow fever during the month, while those due to tuberculosis increased.

Crusade Against Indelible Pen.

A crusade against the indelible pencil has been begun by physicians in Chicago. It is controlled from a central office, and to cause sore lips and fingers, or even death.

GOD'S MESSAGE TO MAN.

PREGNANT THOUGHTS FROM THE WORLD'S GREATEST PROPHETS.

Light in Our Darkness—Lonely Days—Leading in Prayer—The Shoreless Sea of God's Love—Faithful Unto Death—This One Thing I Do.

Thou hast arisen, but Thou dost decline never. Today shines as the past. All that Thou wast, Thou art and shall be ever.

Bright from first to last. Night visits not thy sky, nor storm, nor sadness. Day fills up all its blue; Unfading beauty and unfaltering gladness. And love forever new!

Light of the world! undimmed and unsetting. O shine each mist away! Banish the fear, the falsehood and the fretting. Be our unchanging day!

—Horatius Bonar.

Lonely Days.

Among the hardest days we ever live through are those which follow on a great bereavement. We are stunned if we had prolonged care for an invalid, or an anxious time for weeks in a sick chamber, where fever or some other malady has run its course, at the amount of time left on our hands. We are conscious of our loss at the table, in the library, after supper, when the postman rings the bell, when friends call. At times the sense of loss is almost insupportable, and the time drags on slowly, that was once so light of pace.

But there are gifts in the plom. If our loved ones have gone to heaven, they are not, for God has taken them. If we believe in Christ's assurances of the future life, we shall find our loved ones where there are no more partings. In service there, as in service here, it will soon be a great comfort that they who were about the Master's business when abiding with us, are absent from us, but not absent from him, and that they are engaged as much and as actively as ever in the service of duty which he has ordered. By his love to the most sorrowful, time and faith bring tender healing, and we learn to take up the mantle of life and to gather up the fragments and to go on in the strength of the Lord our God.—Aunt Marjorie, in Christian Intelligence.

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It is because we believe in the priesthood of all believers that we are justified in the request which we often make to devout members of the church to "lead in prayer." It is a sacred office, and no one ought to respond to the call unless he realizes just what it means. The leader must somehow suddenly forget himself to enter into the moods of many and voice needs which are not his own. The joys and the griefs, the struggles and the attainments, the petitions and the thanksgivings of his fellows must be so really his that he can lead the hush of those solemn moments. It is a burden, and it is a privilege. There are men and women who are priests of mighty power in the worship of the churches. They can lead in prayer because they have learned the way of approach to the throne of God. They are not men who can lead who do not know the way; and no man can lead who does not know what the responsibility of leadership means. Let us make our souls ready for the high privilege of leading in prayer.

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THE SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MARCH 24.

Subject: Jesus Crucified and Buried. Luke xliii., 35-55—Golden Text, I. Cor. xv., 3—Memory Verses, 40, 47—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

35. "Derided Him." The crowd mocked Him from 9 till 12 o'clock. But there were also friendly watchers at the cross (John 19:25-27). Jesus was not wholly deserted in this sad hour. The women were last at the cross and first at the grave. The three Marys were there: Mary, the mother of Jesus; Mary, the wife of Clopas; and Mary Magdalene, with several other friends (v. 49). "Save Himself." They thought that if Jesus were the Messiah, surely He could deliver Himself from the Roman cross.